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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1766.

Choice Green Coffee,

Good Cocoa in Bags.
Best *Barbados* and other Brown Sugars in Barrels,
And all *Sorts of Groceries*, as usual.—to be Sold at
THOMAS WALLEY's Store,
Dock Squre.

☞ *A few Pieces choice Ruffia Duck. Dutch Looking Glaſſes of different Sizes, beſt 3 threaded Twine for Seins and Nets, Sets of Bruſhes, and neat Hearth Bruſhes with long Handles; alſo an Aſſortment of Bolting Cloths—to be ſold at the above Store.*

Imported in Capt. *Jacobſon* from *London*, and to be ſold
By Suſanna Renken,
In Fore Street, near the Draw-Bridge. *BOSTON*,
A Variety of Engliſh GOODS, Viz.

White grounded Brocades, pink blue green and brown Engliſh and India Damaſks, blue pink and brown Ducapes, ſtript and brocaded Luteſtrings, grey cloth and changeable Mantua, black blue green and yellow India and Engliſh Taffaties, brown Tabby, ſprigg'd black blue and plain Sattin, crimſon marray blue pink and black Capuchin Silk, wide and narrow Alamode, faſhionable Ribbons, Ivory and Leather Mount Fans, beſt French and common Necklaces, Earings, Womens white and black open work'd ſilk Gloves and Mitts, Mens ditto, black and white Catgut, yard wide and apron width Book Muſlin, plain and flowered Lawns, Cambricks, Iriſh Hollands, Long Lawns, an aſſortment of Chinces, mixt and plain Bengals, ſilk Shoes and Clogs, ſattin Hatts and Bonnets, Men and Womens worſted cotton and ſilk Hoſe, damaſk and diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, Broad Cloths, Cannon Serges, hair and worſted Plushes, Tammies, Shalloons, Camblets, Waiſtcoat & Breeches Patterns, Fuſtians, Thickſets, Twiſt, Sewing Silk, Engliſh Worſted, Canvas, Crewels, black and white Lace, Snail and other Trimmings; and a Variety of other Goods, ſuitable for all Seaſons.——Alſo may be had, Eau de Luce, Turlington's Balſom, Stoughton's Elixer, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Green & Bohea Tea, and all other Groceries, at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

Juſt Imported from LONDON *in Capt.* Calef, *by*
Joſhua Gardner & Comp.
And to be ſold at their Shop in Cornhill, near the Poſt-Office, by Wholeſale and Retail;
A general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods
At a very low Advance for Caſh, among which are the following *viz.*

Neweſt faſhion ſtriped and flowered Luteſtring
black pelong Sattins
black *Engliſh* Taffities
black Alamode & Sarſenet
Womens black Velvets
Mens black Pompadour and drab Cotton-Velvets
Thickſetts; Dimothies
Fuſtians; Duroys
ſilk and worſted Sagathees
3 qr. 7 8. & yd wide Iriſh Linnens; linnen & cotton Checks
cotton Gowns; diaper and damaſk Table-cloths
10 qr cotton Counterpanes
Furniture Checks
Nonſepretties; clouting & *Ruffia* Diapers
7 8 & yd wide Lawns and Cambricks, fine flowered Lawns, ell wide Muſlins
Neweſt faſhion Bonnets
plain & pucker'd ſattin Hats
plain and flower'd Gauze
dark ground Callicoes and Chints—Broadcloths,
German ſerges. Plains, Ratteens, Friezes, Bays
Shalloons, Caſſimancoes,
Ruſſels, Damaſk, Grograms
Tammies, Durants
Breeches Patterns of all colours—worſted, thread and cotton Houſe for Men, Women and Children
Bengalls; colour'd Crapes
flowered Venetians
figur'd Stuffs, yellow Holand
white & brown Buckrams
Stay Cords and Braids
Sewing Silks and Crewells
ſilk and worſted Mitts
Mens and Womens white Kid & Lamb Gloves; Womens colour'd Lamb Mitts
ſhoe and wide Qualities
Garterings; Stay Laces
black and white blond Lace
black capuchin Silks
Ribbons, Tapes, Threads, Pins, Needles, horn & ivory Combs, Shoe Buckles, Knives Sciſſars, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons—a great Variety of Coat & Jacket Buttons—*With a Variety of other Articles, too many to be inſerted, all very cheap for* CASH.

☞N B. Caſh given for Pot-Aſh at the above Shop.

REMARKS on Brigadier Ruggles's Reaſons for his Diſſent from the Reſolutions of the Congreſs at New-York, as given in to the Houſe, Feb. 19 1766 and lately publiſhed in the *Maſſachuſetts Gazette*.

BRIGADIER RUGGLES has heretofore been honored with ſome conſiderable truſts, which he diſcharged with reputation. I am extremely ſorry, that he has ſince incurred the reſentment of his country for neglect of duty in the laſt, and far the moſt important truſt he ever ſuſtained; that of one of the commiſſioners from this province to the Congreſs at N. York. Had he executed this commiſſion with fidelity and a becoming zeal, or anſwered the juſt expectations of his country, I ſhould have ſincerely rejoiced in the increaſe of his credit and eſtimation among honeſt men; having once had a perſonal regard for him. But ſuch was his conduct on this grand occaſion, when the queſtion was, in effect, whether Britiſh America ſhould be a land of liberty or ſlavery; ſo indifferent was he at beſt, which way this intereſting point ſhould be determined, that his behaviour at the Congreſs was enough to blaſt all his former laurels, tho' they had been more in number, and of a much more luxuriant growth; and to entail diſhonor on his name as long as it ſhall be remembered.

If this gentleman, however had modeſtly acquieſced in the very mild cenſure of the honorable Houſe, I will not ſay for betraying his truſt; but for negligence therein; had he been either wholly ſilent after he had received the reprimand, or, which would have been more to his credit, had he acknowledged the juſtice of it, and thanked the Houſe for its lenity in not proceeding to expulſion, this might have been conſidered as ſome little atonement; And compaſſion, which generally operates ſtrongly on ſuch occaſions, might probably have prevented any public animadverſions, tending to his farther diſhonor. The humane and good natured would have made all poſſible allowances for him, knowing how he was beſet at that time by the enemies of liberty; conſidering that this was their *hour and the power of darkneſs*, and how all the engines of deſpotiſm and deceit were employed to corrupt and biaſs his judgment. Theſe things conſidered, they might, perhaps have had ſo much commiſeration for him, as to have been content that his offence with his name ſhould ſink together into a peaceful and perpetual oblivion. But this unhappy gentleman, as if reſolved to increaſe, if poſſible, the general odium which he had drawn upon himſelf, inſtead of endeavouring, by an humble and modeſt deportment under it, to regain the favor of his abuſed country, has perſiſted in his own juſtification. After the cenſure of the hon. Houſe, he had even the preſumption to requeſt, that the reaſons of his conduct might be inſerted in their journals, as an implicit cenſure at leaſt of their juſtice; there to remain upon record, unanſwered, againſt themſelves: Which demand, if granted, as he intimates, was granted with an indulgence as unexampled as the audacity of it. And theſe reaſons have very lately been printed in ſeveral News Papers, doubtleſs at the deſire of the author. This publication renders it proper to take a like public notice of them; which I therefore propoſe, without any farther apology.

The Brigadier's firſt reaſon is drawn from the inſtructions of the Houſe, partly conceived in the following words. "It is the expectation of the Houſe "that a moſt loyal and dutiful addreſs to his Majeſty "and his Parliament will be prepared by the Congreſs, "praying as well for the removal of the grievances, "the Colonies labor under at preſent, as for the pre"venting others for the future; which petition if "drawn up *as far as you ſhall be able to judge* agree"able to the mind of this Houſe, you are empowered "to ſign and forward." With reference to which Mr. Ruggles ſays, the petition to his Majeſty was not conceived "in terms clearly enough expreſſive of that "duty and loyalty which are due to the beſt of So"vereigns": that if he had ſigned it, he "muſt have "acted in direct oppoſition to thoſe inſtructions"; that he muſt have expoſed himſelf to the "cenſures" of the Houſe, and of his "own conſcience", &c. But the gentleman gives no examples of any expreſſions in the ſaid petition deficient in point of duty and loyalty; neither was it in his power. It abounds with the warmeſt expreſſions of affection and duty to the King; it has not a diſreſpectful word in it. And by what we hear, there is reaſon to believe it was very graciouſly received by his Majeſty. Mr. Ruggles had therefore no reaſon to doubt, but that in this reſpect it was quite agreeable to the mind of the Houſe. And the Houſe have actually adopted the petition, thanking the other gentlemen of the committee in warm terms for their fidelity and good conduct in this intereſting affair.

Unleſs Mr. Ruggles can point out ſome expreſſions in that petition which a man of good underſtanding might naturally have thought diſagreeable to the mind of the Houſe, as being wanting in due reſpect to the King; this reaſon muſt appear evaſive, in the judgment of unprejudiced perſons. Had the petition been altered an hundred times, he might ſtill, under the ſame pretext, have refuſed to ſign it; and ſo have defeated, as much as in him lay, the deſign of the Congreſs? When a man pleads *conſcience* in ſuch a caſe, it is juſtly expected that he ſhould aſſign more plauſible reaſons, for what he declares to be his judgment, than Mr. Ruggles has done. Who knows not, that hypocrites often plead *conſcience* for committing the worſt of crimes? And notwithſtanding the clauſe aforeſaid in the inſtructions of the Houſe, implies a diſcretionary power to ſign, or not to ſign the petitions, yet the Houſe had doubtleſs a right to judge, whether he exerciſed that power well or ill; whether he had good reaſons for his diſſent, or apparently laid hold on this flimzy pretext, to juſtify himſelf in a manifeſt neglect of duty, at ſo important a criſis. I can by no means think, that his orders were ſo far diſcretionary, as to render him not accountable to the Houſe for his conduct. The deſign with which they ſent him to the Congreſs, was at leaſt in general very plain; and he as plainly neglected to conform himſelf to it; aſſigning only frivolous, evaſive reaſons therefor; ſuch as ſhew, that he was much leſs concerned to do his duty, than to find out excuſes for not doing it. They have accordingly determined the point againſt him, after a long and candid diſcuſſion of it: And the *Voice of the People* ratifies their cenſure.

The Brigadier's ſecond reaſon is, "That it is "more regular, conſtitutional, and conformable to "the conſtant practice of the Colonies to have their "petitions and remonſtrances to the King and Parlia"ment of Great Britain ſigned by the Speaker of "their Houſe". This is expreſſed as if Mr. Ruggles ſuppoſed, all the Britiſh Colonies had but *one* Houſe, and *one* Speaker. But not to inſiſt on this inaccuracy, he knows that extraordinary conjunctures and occaſions often require and legitimate unceſtomary methods of procedure. Was not the *Stamp Act* itſelf at leaſt as *irregular*, as *unconſtitutional*, and contrary to *conſtant practice*, as it was for the petitions and remonſtrances of the Colonies to be ſigned by any beſides the Speakers of their reſpective aſſemblies? If ſo, why ſhould Mr. Ruggles have any ſcruple upon this head? Beſides, if this is a good reaſon for his not ſigning, it operated as ſtrongly before againſt the very deſign of the Congreſs. It is a reaſon which taxes, tho' indirectly, the original ſcheme with impropriety, after it was reſolved on by the Houſe: For one part of the ſcheme was, that the Committee of the Houſe, not the Speaker, ſhould ſign the petitions. Had Mr. Ruggles made this objection while the affair was under deliberation, I own it would have been in point, and pertinent, tho' I ſhould not have agreed with him in opinion about it. But it is quite foreign to adduce this as a reaſon for not ſigning, after the Houſe had reſolved their Committee ſhould ſign, and Mr. Ruggles, as one of them, had accepted this weighty truſt. It was then too late for him to ſay the petitions ought rather to have been ſigned by the Speakers of the ſeveral Houſes, and to refuſe it on that pretence. In ſhort, this ſecond reaſon, as it ſtands here, is an unreaſonable imputation on the Wiſdom of the Houſe, for coming into ſuch a Meaſure at all, rather than a ſolid one to juſtify himſelf for not ſigning, after he had undertaken to aſſiſt in carrying that Meaſure into execution.

The amount of his third reaſon is, That all the Aſſemblies did not ſend Committees to the Congreſs; and that *ſome* of thoſe which ſent, did not, however, empower them to ſign: "ſo that in this reſpect it was

[*For the Remainder, turn to the laſt Page*]

but

H. H. H. Vide page 400. — vide his reprimand page 341 ¶ vide the Stamp act page 53. vide the Circular Letter and the Margin page 180. vvvvvv vide the Petition page 381.

Extract of a LETTER from a Gentleman in London *to his Friend in* America, *dated Jan.* 30. 1766.

FOR some days, previous to the meeting of parliament, a report had been circulated, that the miniſtry had changed their minds with regard to the Stamp-Act, and inſtead of repealing, were bent upon enforcing it. If this report did not take its original amongſt the favorites of a certain Northern nobleman, it was much indebted to them for its progreſs, which was ſo great as to affect the ſtocks. The King's ſpeech on the meeting of the parliament, on the 14th, gave ſome colour to the ſuggeſtion; but when the gentlemen had ſpoken, who moved for the addreſs, and ſeconded it, nothing could be clearer, than that the miniſtry had perſiſted in their intentions to promote the repeal. The friends of the gentlemen lately in power, applauded the King's ſpeech, and approved of the propoſed addreſs*, which, as uſual, had purſued the ſpeech exactly; but they took great offence at the tenderneſs of the expreſſion that the two firſt gentlemen had made uſe of concerning America. Mr. Nugent particularly inſiſted, that the honour of the kingdom was concerned to compel the execution of the Stamp-Act, until the right was acknowledged, and the Repeal ſolicited as a favor. He computed the expence of the troops now employed in America for their defence, as he called it, to amount to nine-pence in the pound of the land-tax, to this kingdom, while the produce of the Stamp-Act would not raiſe a ſhilling a head on the inhabitants of America; but that a pepper corn, in acknowledgment of the right, was of more value than millions without it. He failed not to expatiate on the extreme ingratitude of the colonies, and concluded with charging the miniſters with encouraging petitions to the parliament, and inſtructions to members from the trading and manufacturing towns, againſt the Stamp-Act. Mr. PITT, who according to the before-mentioned report, was not to have attended the houſe any more, but to have been created an Earl, was the next ſpeaker. Every friend to his country rejoiced to ſee him where he was, and to ſee him in ſuch perfect health. As he always begins very low, and every body was in agitation on his firſt riſing, I could not hear his introduction, till he ſaid, "I came to town but yeſterday; till I heard read in this Houſe, I was a ſtranger to the tenor of his Majeſty's† ſpeech, and the propoſed addreſs. Unconnected, unconſulted, I have not the means of information, I am fearful of offending through this miſtake, and therefore beg to be indulged with a ſecond reading of the propoſed addreſs." The addreſs being read, Mr. PITT went on. He commended the King's ſpeech, and approved of the addreſs in anſwer; every gentleman being left by it at perfect Liberty to take ſuch a part concerning America as he might afterwards ſee fit. One word only he could not approve of. "*Early*, is a word that does not belong to the notice that the miniſtry have given to parliament of the troubles in America; in a matter of ſuch importance, the communication ought to have been immediate. I ſpeak without reſpect to parties. I ſtand up in this place ſingle and unconnected. As to the late miniſtry (turning himſelf to Mr. Grenville, who ſat within one of him) every capital meaſure they have taken has been entirely wrong. To the preſent gentlemen, to thoſe at leaſt whom I have in my eye (looking at the bench where Mr. Conway ſat, with the Lords of the treaſury) I have no objection, I have never been made a ſacrifice of by any of them. Their characters are fair; and I am always glad when men of fair characters engage in his Majeſty's ſervice. Some of them have done me the honour to aſk my poor opinion before they would engage; theſe will do me the juſtice to own, that I adviſed them to engage. But, notwithſtanding, I love to be explicit, I cannot give them every confidence; pardon me, gentlemen, (bowing to the treaſury bench) confidence is a plant of ſlow growth in an aged boſom; Youth is the ſeaſon for credulity: comparing events with each other, reaſoning from effects to cauſes, methinks I plainly diſcover the traces of an over-ruling influence over them. There is a clauſe in the act of ſettlement, that every miniſter ſhould ſign with his name, the advice he gives to his ſovereign; would it were well obſerved. I have had the honour to ſerve the crown; if I could have ſubmitted to influence, I might have continued to ſerve it; but I would not be reſponſible for others. I have no local attachments. Indifferent, whether a man had been rocked in his cradle on this ſide, or on the other ſide of the tweed, I ſought for Merit where ever it was to be found; it was my boaſt, that I was the firſt miniſter who looked for it, and found it in the mountains of the north. I called it forth, and drew out into your ſervice an hardy and intrepid race of men; men, who left by your own jealouſy, a prey to the artifice of your enemies, had gone nigh to overturn the ſtate in the war before the laſt. These men, in the laſt war, were brought to Conbat at your ſide; they ſerved with fidelity, as they fought with valour, and conquered for you in every part of the world. Deteſted be the national reflections againſt them! They are groundleſs, illiberal, unmanly. When I ceaſed to ſerve his Majeſty as a miniſter, it was not the country of the man by which I was moved, but the man of that country wanted wiſdom, and held principles incompatible with freedom.

"It is a long time, Mr. Speaker, ſince I attended in parliament. When the reſolution was taken in this houſe to tax America, I was ill in my bed; when the act paſſed, I was ill in my bed; if I could have endured to have been carried in my bed, ſo great was the agitation of my mind for the conſequences, I would have ſolicited ſome kind hand to have laid me down on this floor, to have born my teſtimony againſt it. It is now an act that has paſſed. I would ſpeak with decency of every act of this houſe, but I muſt beg the indulgence of this houſe to ſpeak of it with freedom. I hope a day may ſoon be appointed to conſider the ſtate of the nation with reſpect to America. I hope that gentlemen will come to the debate with all the temper and impartiality that his Majeſty recommends, and the importance of the ſubject requires; a ſubject of greater importance than ever engaged the attention of this houſe: that ſubject only excepted, when, near a century ago, it was the queſtion whether you yourſelves were to be bond or free.—In the mean time, as I cannot depend upon health for any future day, ſuch is the nature of my infirmity, I will beg to ſay a few words at preſent, leaving the juſtice, the equity, the policy, the expediency of the act to another time, and will only ſpeak to one point. A point which ſeems not to have been generally underſtood, I mean to the right.—Some gentlemen (alluding to Mr. Nugent) ſeem to have conſidered it as a point of honour. If gentlemen conſider it in that light, they loſe all meaſure of right and wrong, to follow a deluſion, that may lead to deſtruction. It is my opinion that this kingdom has no right to lay a tax upon the colonies; at the ſame time I aſſert the authority of this kingdom over the colonies, to be ſovereign and ſupreme, in every circumſtance of government and legiſlation whatever. They are the ſubjects of this kingdom, equally intitled with yourſelves to all the natural rights of mankind, and the peculiar privlieges of *Engliſhmen*;—equally bound by the laws, and equally participating of its conſtitution. The *Americans* are the ſons, not the baſtards, of *England*.—But, according to the conſtitution of this free country, taxation is no part of the governing or legiſlative power; the taxes are a voluntary gift, and grant of the commons alone. In legiſlation the three eſtates of the realm are alike concerned, but the concurrence of the Peers and the crown, to a tax, is only neceſſary to cloath (or cloſe) with the form of law, the gift and grant of the commons alone, poſſeſſed of the lands in theſe days.—In antient days, the crown, the barons, and the clergy, were the three eſtates;—the barons and the clergy gave and granted to the crown; they gave and granted what was their own. At preſent, ſince the diſcovery of *America*, other circumſtances permitting, the commons are become the proprietors of the lands. The crown has diveſted itſelf of its great eſtates.—The church, GOD bleſs it, has but a pittance; the property of the lords, compared with the commons, is as a drop of water to the ocean.—This houſe repreſents thoſe commons, the proprietors of the lands, and thoſe proprietors virtually repreſent the reſt of the inhabitants; then, therefore, in this houſe, we give and grant what is our own. But in an *American* tax, what do we do? We, your Majeſty's commons of *Great-Britain*, give and grant to your Majeſty, What? Our own property? No; we give and grant to your Majeſty the property of your Majeſty's commons of *America*. It is an abſurdity in terms.

"This diſtinction between legiſlation and taxation, is eſſentially neceſſary to Liberty. The Crown, the Peers, are equally legiſlative powers with the commons. If taxation be then a part of ſimple legiſlation, the Crown, the Peers have rights in taxation, as well as yourſelves; rights which they will claim, which they will exerciſe, whenever the principle can be ſupported with power.

"There is an idea in ſome, that the colonies are virtually repreſented in this houſe. I would fain know by whom an *American* is repreſented here. Is he repreſented by a Knight of a Shire of any county in this kingdom? Would to God that reſpectable repreſentation were augmented to a greater number! Or, will you tell him he is repreſented by a repreſentative of a Borough, which perhaps was never ſeen by its repreſentative? A Borough, perhaps, which no Man ever ſaw. This has been called, *The Rotten Part of the Conſtitution*. It cannot now endure out the century; if it does not drop of itſelf, it muſt be amputated. But the idea of the virtual repreſentation of *America* in this houſe, is the moſt contemptible notion that ever entered into the head of man; it does not deſerve a ſerious refutation.

"The Commons of *America* repreſented in their ſeveral Aſſemblies, have ever been in poſſeſſion of the Exerciſe of this their conſtitutional Right of giving and granting their own Money. — They would have been Slaves, if they had not enjoyed it. At the ſame time this Kingdom, as the ſupreme governing and legiſlative Power, has always bound the Colonies by her Laws, by her Regulations, Reſtrictions in Trade, in Navigation, in Manufactures, in every Article whatever, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets, without their Conſent.——— Here then I would draw a Line——

"*Quam ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum.*"

A conſiderable Pauſe enſued after Mr. PITT had done ſpeaking.——Mr. CONWAY then got up. He ſaid, "He had waited to ſee whether any Anſwer would be given to what had been advanced by the Right Honourable Gentleman, reſerving himſelf for the Reply. But as none had been given, had only to declare, that his own Sentiments were entirely conformable to the Right Honourable Gentleman's; that they were ſo conformable, he ſaid, is a Circumſtance that affects me with the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure, and does me the greateſt Honour. But two Things fell from that Gentleman which give me Pain; whatever falls from that Gentleman, falls from ſo great a Height, as to make a deep Impreſſion; I muſt therefore endeavour to remove it. It was objected, that the Notice given to Parliament of the Troubles in *America*, was not early. I can aſſure the Houſe, the firſt Accounts were too vague and imperfect, to be worthy the Attention of Parliament; it is only of late that they have been preciſe and full.

"An over-ruling Influence has alſo been hinted at. I ſee nothing of it; I feel nothing like it; I diſdain it for myſelf; and, as far as my Diſcernment can reach, for all the Reſt of his Majeſty's Miniſters. I did not ride into Place upon a ſtalking Horſe. Now I am in, was I ſenſible I had done ſo, I would turn the Reins and ride out again."

Mr. PITT ſaid, in Anſwer to Mr. CONWAY, "That the Excuſe is a valid One, if it is a juſt One; that muſt appear from the Papers now before the Houſe. The Gentleman has ſpoken of riding into Place, and riding out of Place; I commend his Spirit of Independance; my Advice to him is, *NOT TO BE RIDDEN.*"

In this Interval Mr. *Greenville* had reſerved himſelf. He avoided meddling with the Doctrine of Taxation being confined to the Houſe of Commons, and being grounded on the free Gift of the collective Body, through the Medium of their Repreſentatives; neither did he attempt to defend the virtual Repreſentation of *America*; but began with cenſuring the Miniſtry very ſeverely, for delaying to give earlier Notice to Parliament of the Diſturbances in *America*. He ſaid, "They began in *July*, and now we are in the Middle of *January*. Lately they were only Occurrences (the Word uſed in the King's Speech on the 17th of *December*) they are now grown to Diſturbances, to Tumults and Riots; I doubt they border upon *open Rebellion*; and if the Doctrine I hear To-day be confirmed, I fear they will loſe that Name, to take that of a Revolution; this Government over them being diſſolved, a Revolution will take Place in *America*.

"I cannot underſtand the Difference between internal and external Taxes; they are the ſame in Effect, and only differ in the Name. That this Kingdom is the ſovereign, the ſupreme legiſlative Power over *America*, is granted, it cannot be denied; and Taxation is a Part of that ſovereign Power; it is one Branch of Legiſlation; it is, it has been exerciſed over thoſe who are not, who were not repreſented. It is exerciſed over the *Eaſt-India* Company, the Merchants of *London*, the Proprietors of the Stocks, and over great manufacturing Towns. It was exerciſed over the Palatinate of *Cheſter*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, before they ſent any Repreſentatives to Parliament. I appeal for Proof to the Preambles of the Acts which gave them Repreſentatives; the one in the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, the other in that of *Charles* the Second."

Mr. *Greenville* then quoted the Statutes exactly; deſired they might be read; which being done, he reſumed his Diſcourſe.

"When I propoſed to tax *America*, I aſked the Houſe, whether any Gentleman would object to the Right; I repeatedly aſked it, and no Man would attempt to deny it. Protection and Obedience are reciprocal; *Great-Britain* protects *America*, *America* is bound to yield Obedience; if not, tell me when the *Americans* were emancipated. When they want the Protection of this Kingdom, they are very ready to aſk it; that Protection has always been afforded them in the moſt full and ample Manner; the Nation has run itſelf into an immediate Debt to give them that Protection; and now they are called upon to contribute a ſmall Share towards the Public Expence, an Expence ariſing from themſelves, they renounce your Authority, inſult your Officers, and break out, I might almoſt ſay, into Acts of *open Rebellion*.

* vide page 371. † vide page 371. ‡ Highlanders in the Rebellion. ‖ vide the Riots &c. § Stamp Act. ¶ Lord Bute. ** vide page 371. †† Disturbances on account of the Stamp act in the Index under §§§§§§§ vide the Stamp act page 53. ††† Vide the Speech page 371. *** vid. Addreſs pa. 371.

" The seditious Spirit of the Colonies owes its Birth to the Factions in this House. Gentlemen are careless of the Consequences of what they say, provided it answers the immediate Purposes of Opposition. We were told that we trod on tender Ground; we were bid to expect Disobedience; what was this, but telling the *Americans* to stand out against the Law? To encourage their Obstinacy with Expectations of Support from Home? Let us only hold out a little longer, they would say, our Friends will soon be in Power.

" Ungrateful People of *America!* Bounties have been extended to them. When I had the Honur to serve the Crown, while you yourselves were loaded with an enormous Debt, you have given Bounties on their Lumber, their Iron, their Hemp, and many other Articles. You have relaxed in their Favour the Act of Navigation, that Palladium of the *British* Commerce; and yet I have been abused in all the public Prints as an Enemy to the Trade of *America*.

" I have been particularly charged with giving Orders and Instructions to prevent the *Spanish* Trade, and thereby stopping the Channels, by which alone *North America* used to be supplied with Cash for Remittances to this Country. I defy any Man to produce any such Orders or Instructions; I discouraged no Trade but what was illicit, what was prohibited by Act of Parliament."

Mr. PITT began with prefacing, that he did not mean to have gone any further upon the Subject on that Day; that he had only designed to throw out a few Hints, which Gentlemen, who were so confident of the Right of this Kingdom to send Taxes to *America*, might consider, perhaps might reflect, in a cooler Moment, that the Right was at least equivocal. But since the Gentleman who spoke last had not stopt on that Ground, but had gone into the whole; into the Justice, the Equity, the Policy, the Expediency of the STAMP ACT, as well as into the Right, he would follow him through the whole Field, and combat his Arguments on every Point.

He was going on, when Lord *Strange* got up, and called both the Gentlemen (Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Grenville*) to order; he said they had both departed from the Matter before the House, which was the King's Speech, and that Mr. PITT was going to speak twice in the same Debate, although the House was not in a Committee. Mr. *George Onslow* answered, that they were both in order, as nothing had been said but what was fairly deducible from his Majesty's Speech, and appealed to the Speaker.— The Speaker decided in Mr. *Onslow*'s Favour.

Mr. PITT said,

" I do not apprehend I am speaking twice. I did expressly reserve a Part of my Subject, in order to save the Time of the House, but I am compelled to proceed in it. I do not speak twice, I only finish what I had designedly left imperfect; but if the House is of a different Opinion, far be it from me to indulge a Wish of transgressing against Order. I am content, if it be your Pleasure, to be silent."

Here he paused, the House resounded with GO ON, GO ON. He proceeded.

" GENTLEMEN,

SIR, I have been charged with giving Birth to Sedition in America. They have spoken their Sentiments with Freedom against this unhappy Act. That Freedom has become their Crime. Sorry I am to hear the Liberty of speech in this House imputed as a Crime, but the Imputation shall not discourage me; it is a Liberty I mean to exercise; no Gentleman ought to be afraid of exercising it; it is Liberty, by which the Gentleman who calumniates it, might himself have profited. He ought to have desisted from his Project. The Gentleman tells us, America is almost in open Rebellion. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three Millions of People, so dead to all the Feelings of Liberty, as voluntarily to consent to be Slaves, would have been fit Instruments to make Slaves of the Rest. I came not here armed at all Points with Law Cases and Acts of Parliament, with the Statute Book doubled down in Dogs-Ears, to defend the Cause of Liberty; if I had, I would myself have cited the two Cases of Chester and Durham; I would have cited them to have shewn, that even, under arbitrary Reigns, Parliaments were ashamed of taxing a People without their Consent and allowed them Representatives. Why did the Gentleman confine himself to Chester and Durham? He might have taken a higher Example in Wales. Wales, that never was taxed by Parliament, until it was incorporated. I would not debate a particular Point of Law with the Gentleman; I know his Abilities; I have been obliged to his diligent Researches; but for the Defence of Liberty, on a general Principle, upon a constitutional Principle, it is Ground on which I stand firm, a Ground on which I dare to meet any Man. The Gentleman tells us of many who are taxed, and are not represented; the India Company, Merchants, Stockholders, Manufactories: Surely many of these are represented in other Capacities, as owners of Lands, or Freemen of Boroughs. It is a misfortune that more are not actually represented; but they are all Inhabitants, and as such, are virtually represented. Many have it in their option to be actually represented; they have Connections with those that elect, and they have Influence over them. The Gentleman mentioned the Stock holders, I hope he does not reckon the Debts of the Nation as Part of the national State.

" Since the Accession of King William, Ministers, some of great, others of more moderate Abilities have taken the Lead in Government." [He went through the List of them, bringing it down till he came to himself, giving a short Sketch of the Characters of each] " None of these (he went on) ever dreamed of robbing the Colonies of their constitutional Rights; it was reserved to mark the Æra of the late Administration, not that there were wanting some, when I had the Honour to serve his Majesty, to propose to me to burn my Fingers with an American Stamp Act. With the Enemy at their Backs, with our Bayonets at their Breasts, in the Day of their Distress, perhaps the Americans would have submitted to the Imposition; but it would have been taking an ungenerous and unjust Advantage.

" The Gentleman boasts of his Bounties to America, are those Bounties intended finally for the Benefit of this Kingdom? If they are, where is his peculiar Merit to America. If they are not, he was misapplied the national Treasure. I am no Counsel of America, I stand up for this Kingdom. I maintain that Parliament has a Right to bind, to restrain America. (1) Our legislative Power over the Colonies is Sovereign and Supreme. If it ceases to be Sovereign and Supreme I would advise every Gentleman to sell his Lands if he can, and embark for that Country. When two Countries are connected together like England and her Colonies, without being incorporated, the one must necessarily govern. The Greater must rule the Lesser, so rule it, as not to contradict the fundamental Principles common to both. The Gentleman understands not the Difference between internal Taxes and external, I cannot help it. But there is a plain Distinction between Taxes levied for the Purposes of raising a Revenue, and Duties imposed for the Regulation of Trade for the Accomodation of the Subject, although in the Consequences some revenue might immediately arise from the latter. The Gentleman asks, 'when were the Colonies emancipated,' I desire to know when were they made Slaves? But I dwell not upon Words. —— While I had the Honour of serving his Majesty, I availed myself of the Means of Information which I derived from my Office. I speak therefore from Knowledge, my Materials were good, I was at Pains to collect, to digest, to consider them, and I will be bold to affirm, that the Profits to Great Britain from the Trade of the Colonies through all its Branches, is Two Millions a Year, this is the Fund that carried you triumphantly through the last War. Three Score Years ago, Estates that were at Two Thousand Pounds a Year Rent, are now at Three Thousand. Those Estates then sold from Fifteen to Eighteen years purchase, the same may now be sold at Thirty: you owe this to America. This is the Price that America pays you for her Protection. And shall a miserable Financier come with a Boast that he can cunningly Filch a Pepper Corn into the Exchequer, to the loss of Millions to the Nation.

" I dare not say how much higher these Profits may be augmented, but omitting the immense Increase of People by natural Population, in the Northern Colonies, and the Emigrations from every Part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commercial System of America may be altered to advantage, you have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged, you have encouraged where you ought to have prohibited, improper Restraints have been laid upon the Continent, in favour of the Islands; you have but two Nations to Trade with in America,—would you had Twenty. Let Acts of Parliament in Consequence of Treaties remain, but let not an English Minister become a Custom House Officer for Spain, for any foreign Power! Much is wrong, much may be amended for the general Good of the whole.—Does the Gentleman complain he has been misrepresented in the public Prints? It is a common misfortune. In the Spanish affair in the last War, I was abused in all the News-Papers for having advised his Majesty to violate the Laws of Nations with Regard to Spain, the Abuse was industriously circulated even in hand Bills. If Administration did not propagate the abuse, Administration never contradicted it. I will not say what Advice I did give to the King, my Advice is in Writing, signed by myself, is in Possession of the Crown, but I will say what Advice I did not give to the King; I did not advise the King to violate any of the Laws of Nations. As to the Report of the Gentleman's preventing in some Way the Trade for Bullion with the Spaniards, it was spoke of so confidently that I own I am one of those who did believe it to be true.

" The Gentleman must not wonder he was not contradicted when, as the Minister, he asserted the Rights of Parliament to tax *Americans*. I know not how it is, but there is a Modesty in this House, that does not chuse to contradict a Minister; I wish Gentlemen would get the better of that Modesty; if they do not, perhaps the collective Body may begin to abate of its respect for the Representative. Lord *Bacon* has told me, that a great Question would not fail of being agitated at one time or another; I was willing to agitate that of the *German* War, my *German* War, as they called it, at the proper Season. Every Session I called out, has any Body any Objections to the *German* War? No Body would object to it, one Gentleman only excepted, since removed into the Upper House, by Succession to an ancient Barony (meaning Lord *Despencer* formerly Sir *Francis Dashwood*) he told me he did not like my *German* War; I honor the Man for it, and was sorry when he was turned out of his Post.

" A good deal has been said, without Doors, of the Power, of the Strength of the Colonies; it is a Topic which ought to be cautiously handled. In a good, on a sound Bottom, the Force of this Country can crush *America* to Atoms. I know the Value of your Troops; I know the Skill of your Officers. There is not a Company of Foot that served in *America*, out of which you may not pick a Man of sufficient Knowledge and Experience, to make a Governor of a Colony there. But on this Ground, on the STAMP ACT, when so many here will think it a crying Injustice, I am one who will lift up my Hand against it. In such a Cause your Success may be hazardous. *America*, if S H E fell, would fall like a strong Man, would embrace the Pillars of State, pull down the Constitution along with her. Is this your boasted Peace? Not to sheathe the the Sword in the Scabbard, but to sheathe it in the Bowels of your Countrymen? Will you quarrel with yourselves, now the whole House of *Bourbon* is united against you? while *France* disturbs your Fisheries at *Newfoundland*, embarrasses your Slave Trade to *Africa*, and withholds from your Subjects in *Canada* their Property stipulated by Treaty, while the Ransom for the Manillas is denied by Spain, and its gallant Conqueror basely traduced as a mean Plunderer; a Gentleman (meaning Colonel Draper) whose noble and generous Spirit would do Honour to the proudest Grandee of her Country. Say the Americans have not acted in all things with Prudence and Temper: They have been wrong'd, they have been driven to Madness by Injustice. Will you now punish them for the Madness you have occasioned? Rather let Prudence and Temper come first from this Side, I will undertake for America, that she will follow the Example. There are two Lines in a Ballad of *Prior*, so applicable to you and your Colonies, I cannot help repeating them.

To her Faults a little blind,
To her Virtues very kind.

" Upon the Whole, I will beg Leave to tell the House what is really my Opinion; it is, that the Stamp Act be repealed, absolutely, totally, and immediately; that the Reason for the Repeal be assigned, because it was founded upon an erroneous Principle. At the same Time, let the sovereign Authority of this Country over the Colonies be asserted in as strong Terms as can be devised, be made to extend to every Point of Legislation whatever, that we may bind their Trade, confine their Manufactures, and exercise every Power whatever, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets without their Consent."

Mr. Dowdeswel the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose up after Mr PITT. He said, 'It could not be expected he should add any Thing to the Subject on which Mr. PITT had spoken; it could not now admit a Doubt, but that the Stamp Act must be repealed. He went on to shew that Mr. Grenville had not hurt the Spanish Trade, by giving Orders and Instructions, but by forbearing to give them particularly, with respect to Bullion, which was not prohibited by any law.'

Mr. Beckford was the last Speaker of any Weight. He asserted to Mr. Grenville, 'That he had denied the Right of Parliament to send Internal Taxes to America, he had only allowed the Power of Parliament to be Omnipotent. He concluded with expressing his perfect Agreement in Sentiments with his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. PITT) excepting in one Particular, the Restraints on the Continent in Favour of the Islands, in which he was sure he could convince him he was mistaken."

I fear I have tired your Patience, Sir, with this long and circumstantial Account: I will only add one Observation. You have seen, when a large Company have been made to feel altogether an electrical Shock: such was the Effect on the whole House of Commons, and the Galleries, when Mr. PITT pronounced, "I REJOICE THAT AMERICA HAS RESISTED."

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[☞ *See the Supplement.*]

(a) See Number of People, pa. 295. & pa. 13—227-639 978 Vol. 2. & pa. 161-704. Vol. 3. & page 15-1098, &c. 617-261 Vol. 4.

(1) See this Doctrine of the Power of Parliament denied page 26 Vol. 2.— & page 467-1016 Vol. 3

* M. Nugent. ‡ vide the Declaratory Bill &c. Page 792 in appendix. ‖ vide Speech page 37. ¶ vide page 60. ¶¶¶¶¶ vide the Stamp act page 53

" but a very *partial* signing" &c. It is well known by what ſmaller and deſpotic means ſome of the Aſſemblies, which were zealous in the common cauſe of liberty, were prevented from ſending. Beſides, it was no part of the inſtructions of our Aſſembly, nor implied in them, that their Committee ſhould not ſign, unleſs the Congreſs was general; tho' it was indeed hoped, that it would have been more general than it was. In the circular letter ſent from the Houſe here to the other Aſſemblies, inviting them to the Congreſs, it is ſaid, that their own Committee was to proceed in the buſineſs propoſed, " with *ſuch* as " the other Houſes of repreſentatives or burgeſſes in " the ſeveral Colonies, might think fit to appoint to " meet them". This is ſo far from implying, that they were not to proſecute the deſign in view, unleſs they were met by Committees from *all* the other Colonies; that it implies the direct contrary. And could Mr. Ruggles poſſibly think it was the intention of our Aſſembly to have it left in the power of any one, two or three arbitrary governors on the Continent, to defeat the deſign of the Colonies in general, either by a ſudden diſſolution of the aſſemblies, or not permitting the members of them to come together and act? Our Aſſembly was too wiſe to riſque all upon ſuch a contingency; eſpecially as they were well appriſed of the diſpoſition of *ſome governors*, and their averſion to all manly efforts in favor of liberty.

As to what follows, under Mr. Ruggles's third head concerning the ſuppoſed expediency of tranſmitting the petitions to the aſſembly *for their approbation*, before ſigning; this is all quite beſide the purpoſe, and pretending to be wiſer than his Inſtructors. There was no time to be loſt; the ſad ſtate in which the Colonies then were, required that the petitions ſhould be forwarded without delay. For which reaſon, as Mr. Ruggles knows, after this matter had been fully conſidered in the Houſe, the Committee themſelves were empowered to ſign and forward the petitions; not to ſend them hither firſt for approbation. And after this matter had been over-ruled and determined as it was, it is ſcarce better than an inſult on the Houſe, for Mr Ruggles to pretend to ſhew reſpect thereto, by contradicting its declared will and orders. At leaſt *to obey is better than* any ſuch formal, not to ſay inſincere *ſacrifice* as this: It is high preſumption, under the maſk of humility, and great deference to the honorable Houſe.

The Brigadier's fourth reaſon amounts to this, That the petitions contained an *open and avowed claim of an excluſive right of taxation* in the colonies: That this was a point of a very *delicate nature*; and that the Houſe *had not explained itſelf thereon*, when a *motion was made for that purpoſe*, &c.

But does not Mr Ruggles know, that ever ſince this taxation of Parliament has been talked of among us, the Coloniſts have, almoſt to a man, declared againſt it as an infraction of their *rights* by charter, their rights as Britiſh ſubjects, and as men, tending directly to reduce us to a ſtate of abject ſlavery? And even according to the inſtructions of the Houſe, as cited by himſelf, the Committee were to endeavour an agreement in ſuch meaſures, as might tend " to preſerve our RIGHTS and privileges;" referring, unqueſtionably and principally, to the Stamp Act, which was ſuppoſed to be an infraction of our rights in two moſt important points. Could Mr. Ruggles poſſibly heſitate about the real ſenſe of the Houſe, as to an excluſive right of taxation in the colonies; or even as to an open claim of that right, in petitions and remonſtrances againſt the Act aforeſaid? There is no impropriety in ſubjects expreſſing the ſenſe which they have of their own rights in plain, manly, and even nervous terms, when they are complaining of grievances, and ſeeking the redreſs of them, eſpecially on ſo alarming an occaſion, provided that they at the ſame time expreſs all due regard to the perſons of their ſuperiors, which was the caſe here. However *delicate* a point this may be in the opinion of a certain gentleman, never remarkable for his *delicacy*, but in caſes where *power* and *prerogative* were concerned; whenever people cannot, with impunity and perfect freedom, claim their juſt rights, it is a ſign they have already in a great meaſure loſt their liberty. It is abſurd to talk of rights, which the poſſeſſors may not innocently, decently and laudably aſſert, in oppoſition to every encroachment of power: And ſuch a kind of *delicacy* as boggles at this, has been one principal cauſe of that godleſs deſpotiſm and tyranny, which now overſpread almoſt the whole world, to the reproach and miſery of mankind. People would never have become ſlaves had they not been too *delicate* to ſtand up in the defence of their rights, and openly to oppoſe meaſures deſtructive of them. And the maxim, *Obſta principiis*, is never better applied, than in caſes of this nature; ſince if the banks and mounds of liberty are once broken down, and deſpotiſm begins to overflow, no one can foreſee to what lengths it will proceed in a little time: In that caſe, the people cannot ſay, *Thus far ſhalt thou come, and no farther; and here ſhall thy proud waves be ſtayed.* That bulwark of Britiſh liberty, that glorious patriot, who pronounced theſe words in Parliament, " I REJOICE THAT AMERICA HAS RESISTED," was ſurely an utter ſtranger to that kind of delicacy, which operated ſo powerfully on Mr. Ruggles at the Congreſs.

The fifth and laſt reaſon of the delicate Brigadier's diſſent from the Congreſs, is, That IN HIS APPREHENSION *theſe addreſſes would have had greater weight, and would have been more favourably received by the King and Parliament, if they had been authenticated by the ſuffrages of the various Houſes of Repreſentatives and Burgeſſes throughout the continent, and ſigned by their reſpective Speakers.* This is, in effect, the ſame with his ſecond reaſon, as any one who compares them will perceive. It is alſo ſtill preſuming himſelf to be wiſer than the honorable Houſe. The Committee were directed to ſign and forward the petitions; but Mr Ruggles, who well knew the ſenſe of the houſe in this reſpect, thinks they ſhould firſt have had the ſuffrages of the ſeveral aſſemblies, and been ſigned by their ſpeakers. Where is the *delicacy* of this? or what better is it, than an open, avow'd diſregard to his inſtructions? And for what end this fifth reaſon, as it is called, was ſubjoined, after what the gentleman had offered in his ſecond, I cannot conceive unleſs perhaps it were, to make up in the number of his reaſons what was wanting in their weight and pertinence: Upon which principle, methinks, he ſhould have gone on to 500 or 5000, inſtead of limiting himſelf to 5. And if he had been ſo happy as to recollect, that one of the remonſtrances was entitled a *Memorial* inſtead of a *Petition*, this, however trivial and evaſive, might have made as good a figure as any of them. But a ſingle good one would have been far better than 10,000 ſuch as he has aſſigned. And if the gentleman could have thought of a ſingle ſubſtantial one, it may be preſumed he had ſo much regard for his reputation, that he would have produced it, inſtead of having recourſe to ſuch poor evaſions and ſubterfuges, as he has condeſcended to employ in his juſtification.

From all that he ſays to vindicate his leaving the Congreſs ſo precipitately, the chief that I can collect is, That the other gentlemen were too warm for him in the cauſe of liberty; that he was fully determined not to ſign any-thing in conjunction with them, which ſhould come up to the original intention of the Congreſs; that he deſpaired, after ſome efforts, of bringing them over to his *ſervile* principles; that he was quite weary of the Society of patriots, and choſe to fly from it as ſoon and as faſt as poſſible. It is pretty certain that a gentleman, ſincere, hearty and zealous in the glorious cauſe of his country's liberties, and faithful as he ought to have been to the great truſt repoſed in him, would not have been thus haſty, in taking his departure before the actual ſignature of the petitions. Till this was done, and ſo an end put to the Congreſs, there was room to hope for an union ſo far as to ſerve the common cauſe, if not a perfect agreement in ſentiment on every point.

From what views Mr. Ruggles acted in this whole affair, I will not undertake poſitively to determine: His conduct was extremely dark, equivocal and ſuſpicious, at beſt. I heartily wiſh, for his own ſake, as well as for the honor of this Province, where the Congreſs was firſt propoſed, that he had given clearer evidence than he has done, of his having acted upon the noble principles of a patriot, and zealous friend to public liberty; in which caſe, ſome indiſcretions or mere errors of judgment might have been overlooked: and he would certainly have eſcaped that reprimand from the Houſe, which though very gentle conſidering the occaſion of it, will now be a ſtigma on his name and character till both are forgotten; and perhaps the ſooner, the better for him.

Poſſibly, however, he may conſole himſelf under the general odium which he has incurred, with the hopes, that he ſhall not be wholly neglected among thoſe perſons in the Colonies, who, for being promoters of a certain act, it is ſaid, are to receive particular marks of *favor*. But we have reaſon to thank Heaven, there are ſo few perſons on the continent in the way to promotion upon this account: Since without a great and remarkable unanimity among us, theſe pernicious meaſures, which have already thrown America into ſuch confuſion, would probably, by being puſhed a little further, have deluged it in blood; and been equally fatal to the Mother country & the Colonies.

Whoever may favor theſe tools of power, thoſe traitors to their country, if any ſuch there are, who, for their private ends and emolument, were ready to aſſiſt in carrying that intollerable act into execution, it is to be hoped, their country will ever keep a watchful eye over, and be upon its guard againſt them. Such men are not to be entruſted with the liberties of their country, leſt on ſome future occaſion, their treachery ſhould be more ſucceſsful with reſpect to themſelves, and fatal to the public; tho' I hope they will continue perfectly ſecure in their perſons and property. On the other hand, there is reaſon to expect, that the good people of theſe colonies will favour thoſe men, who, in the late trying and difficult times, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by a warm, zealous oppoſition to the oppreſſive act aforeſaid; whether by diſcourſe, writing, or any other *lawful* and *righteous* way: And this, tho' their honeſt zeal in their country's cauſe, ſhould have been attended with indiſcretions. At ſuch a criſis as we have lately ſeen, it was extremely difficult for men of patriotic principles firmly attached to public liberty, and warm in its defence, to avoid ſome faults, which perſons of cooler tempers may more eaſily ſcreen more with reaſon, than imitate their noble efforts to ſave their country from ruin. Such zealous patriots are more worthy of applauſe with all their foibles, than many honeſt men, whoſe conduct may afford fewer occaſions for blame and cenſure; but whoſe phlegmatic prudence would never permit them to exert the patriot with magnanimity at an important juncture, when perhaps nothing ſhort of a certain ardor and impetuoſity which cool deſigning knaves cenſure as madneſs, and even ſome good men blame as extravagance, would ſave a country from impending deſtruction.

Poſtſcript to the Remarks, &c.

Brigadier Ruggles ſays, under his third head of *reaſons* that ſome of the Committees at the Congreſs had " no regular appointment". Be it ſo; yet I am well aſſured, that neither he, nor any other gentleman of the Congreſs objected againſt their appointment, ſuch as it was, when that matter was conſidered. It was unanimouſly agreed, that thoſe Committees ſhould ſit and act in the Congreſs with thoſe, whoſe deputation was more regular. This is therefore quite unſeaſonably and improperly alledged by Mr. Ruggles, as being in part the reaſon of his refuſal to ſign.

The gentleman alſo ſays, in excuſe for his abrupt leaving the Congreſs, that the draughts of the petitions were *compleated* before he took leave of the Congreſs on the evening of Oct. 24. But I am well informed, that only the petition to the King was then *compleated*, ſo as to be ready for ſigning; the other two not having been finiſhed, and laid before the Congreſs for that purpoſe, till the next day, ſome time after Mr. Ruggles had left N. York.

On laying all the facts and circumſtances together, this gentleman appears not to have been hearty in this general cauſe of liberty. Indeed, ſome of thoſe who knew his chief confidents, his connexions, cloſetings, &c. early feared it would turn out as it did in the event, when he took exceptions and made difficulties where there was little or no occaſion for any. His conduct affords juſt ground of ſuſpicion, that he had *ſecret inſtructions* from a certain quarter, to uſe his endeavours to render the general deſign of the Congreſs abortive; and that he paid much more regard to theſe, than to the inſtructions of the Houſe, preſuming on his *diſcretionary power*, to ſecure him againſt their reſentment, how much ſoever he might abuſe their confidence. If this appeared to the Houſe to have been the caſe, it is not ſtrange that he ſhould have felt the *weight of their indignation*, as he indecently terms a gentle reprimand inſtead of being *bountifully rewarded* as on other occaſions; when, as he more modeſtly ſays his ſervices were eſtimated rather by the *integrity of his heart* than the *clearneſs of his head*. Had the integrity and uncorruptneſs of his heart been equally manifeſt in the laſt caſe as in the former, I am ſatisfied he would never have had any occaſion to exclaim, as he does; " But alas! I " meet with a very different reward"! even tho' his head had been no clearer than uſual. I ſay this, however, without the leaſt intention to reflect on the Brigadier's capacity, which is generally acknowledged to be good; But this makes it ſo much the more neceſſary to attribute his *neglect of duty* to his deficiency in ſome *other* reſpect.

Gold and Silver Lace.

A large and good Aſſortment belonging to the Eſtate of the late *Richard Martyn*, deceaſed, continue ſelling off very cheap for Caſh. Alſo Gold Vellum, Cord, Chain-Looping and Twiſt. Enquire at *John Kneeland's* Shop in Union ſtreet.

Province of New Hampſhire } PURSUANT to a Vote of the Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Land in the antient Town of *Dunſtable*, authorizing and impowering the Clerk of ſaid Proprietors, (on the Application of five of ſaid Proprietors) to call a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors—I DO in Conſequence of ſuch Application made to me notify and warn the Proprietors aforeſaid, that they aſſemble and meet at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Harwood*, Innholder in *Dunſtable*, in ſaid Province, on Thurſday the 29th of *May* next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. to act on the following Articles viz. To chuſe a proper Agent for ſaid Proprietors in the Room of the Hon. *Thomas Hancock*, Eſq; deceaſed, and to give their Agents any further Power and Directions as ſhall then be agreed on. *Dunſtable, April* 28, 1766.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Proprietor's Clerk.

All Perſons indebted to, or have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Richard Barnard*, ſome Years ago deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonathan, Samuel* and *Hannah Barnard*, Adminiſtrators on the ſame. *Boſton, April* 26 1766.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1766.

Vide page 180

Vide Pitts Speech page 403

Vide Ruggles's Reaſons page 400 Vide Petitions page 381. Vide the Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2

See his Reprimand page 341. Vide the Circular Letter pa. 180.

See the Petitions pa. 381. Vide the Act pa. 53

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1766.

The Book *of* AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.

1. *The people murmur at the heavy tributes.* 10. *George the Treasurer confused thereat.* 17. *He resolves to tax America.* 19. *The Decree for the Stamp Tribute:* 25. *Stamp-masters appointed.* 26. *The number and names of them.*

1 AND it came to pass in the days of George the King, (who ru'ed over the children of Britain, and the children of Ieland; and over those who dwell in the Isles afar off, and on the coast of the Great Land across the mighty ocean of waters, even in America)

2. That when the war which he had waged against the Gaulities and the Iberianites was at an end, that the People of his land were burthened with debts; and grievous were the tributes which they paid.

3. For albeit that in the war the mighty men of George the King had discomfited the enemies, both upon the land, and upon the waters, and had taken from them many cities, and strong holds; yet the debts that they owed were manifold, and the burthen thereof lay heavy upon their shoulders;

4. Even as the yoke upon the neck of the oxen that men plough withall; and behold it galled them sore.

5. And they cried unto their Rulers, saying,

6. Behold now we have toiled in the heat of the day, and we have payed our Talents, and our Shekels without grumbling; yea, we have payed tribute for what we ate, and what we drank, and for the raiment wherewith we have been clad.

7. For the light of the Sun also did we pay, and for the light of the candle wherewith we see in the night; and taxes have been multiplied upon us exceedingly.

8. What then remaineth unto us? and wherewith will ye find money to pay what we yet owe?

9. For we wot not that we had gained from the Gaulities and the Iberianites would have been rendered back unto them, and we left to go sorrowing all the day long.

10. ¶ Now when these words came unto George the Treasurer, to him that had rule over the treasures of the King, he was exceeding sorrowful.

11. And he communed with his own heart; and he said in himself,

12. Behold now money must be raised, to pay the strong men of my Lord the King and for his household, and to build ships to go down in the great waters, and for the common expences of my Lord the King.

13. Yea also and to pay unto those who open their mouths unto me and cry out incessantly, Give, Give.

14. And many of the valiant men who have fought, have still their hire with-held from them; and the constant tribute of the nation is scarce more than will pay the interest of what we owe to the men of the Bank, and to the men of the Seas in the South.

15. (For there were men in those days, who were unmindful of the command of old, which saieth, "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother." Although, peradventure they looked upon their brethren of the state as strangers and cleaved to another command of old, which saieth, "Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury.")

16. Seeing therefore that these things are so, on what shall I lay tribute? Money I must have, and at home I cannot get it.

17. ¶ And America came into his mind, even the land across the great sea.

18. And he said, behold the Americans shall be taxed anew. Are they not the children of the children of the land? And the war with the Gaulites began amongst them. What then withholdeth that they should pay toward the debt that is so heavy upon us.

19. ¶ And it came to pass, that on the third month, and on this twenty second day of the month, that there went forth a Decree,

20. That all the children of America should pay a certain tribute for a Mark to be placed on the papers that were to tell them the seasons of the year; and to tell what happeneth far and near in all the corners of the world; and on the writings upon lamb-skins.

21. That this tribute must be payed from the first day of the eleventh month, and therefrom for ever, by all the children of America, from that part called Florida even unto the Land New Found out, even of the children of Carolina in the South and Carolina in the North; of the children of the land of George, of the children of the land of the Virgin, of the children of the land of Mary, of the children of the land of the Wood of Penn, of the children of the lands of New-Jersey and New York, and of the children of the Provinces of New England, even from the River of Hudson, northwards, unto the River of the Holy Cross; and of the children of New Scotia (which, being interpreted, is *darkness.*)

22. And of the children of the Isles.

23. And the Mark for which this tribute was to be payed was called a STAMP, and a *Stamp* it is called unto this day.

24. Then many papers were stamped, and many lamb skins likewise, and they were shipped in ships to be sent unto the children of America.

25. ¶ And men were chosen and were appointed to go and sojourn there, and to sell these stamps unto the children of America for their money, and they departed.

26. ¶ And the number of these men were twenty, and they were called Stamp masters.

27. And the Stamp masters were Collin, and George, and John, and a name which I heard not, and Andrew, and Augustus, and Jared, and James, and William, and another John, and Zacheriah, and one that was a man of war, and Thomas, three more whose names I heard not, and Robert, and another John also, yea and another George, and Henry; even twenty men.

CHAPT. II.

1. *The Lamentations of the men of America on the Tribute.* 5. *They burn the images of the Stamp-men.* 13. *And do great violence.* 15. *Wise men chosen.* 17. *The Speech of Francis the Ruler.*

1. NOW tidings came to the men of America that the decree had gone forth for them to pay the Stamp tribute.

2. And they were greatly amazed thereat, and they cried with a loud voice, saying,

3. Now is fulfilled that which was spoken of the Prophet, "America shall howl; on all their heads shall be baldness, and every beard cut off.

4. In their streets they shall gird themselves with sackcloth: on the tops of their houses, and in their streets, every one shall howl; weeping abundantly."

5. ¶ And many of the men of America waxed exceeding wroth, and they took unto them garments and stuffed them with stuffing, yea with filthy rags did they stuff them, and they fashioned them till they did represent Men.

6. And they called them the representations of Stamp-masters, and they hung them upon trees and gallows's, and they were mocked by men until evening when they were taken down and burned with fire.

7. And they burned also a Jack-Boot, but what they meant by that is unknown unto this day.

8. Yea and they made likewise a stuffed figure with horns to represent Satan; for they said, Go to, for surely Satan himself was the deviser of this tribute.

9. And in like manner did they act all over the whole land.

10. Nay, in many places, they arose and went unto the Stamp-masters that were come to sojourn amongst them, and to sell the Marked papers and lamb skins for their money.

11. Them the men of America surrounded, and great fear came upon them, and they resigned their places, and gave up the offices whereunto they were appointed.

12. Howbeit many of them ran away and appeared no more amongst the men of America.

13. ¶ Now sundry men of Belial, workers of evil, seeing that the people raged exceedingly, joined with them and broke open houses and stole the effects thereof, and burned the furniture with fire.

14. But the men of America were offended thereat, and said, Lo, it is not we who have done this evil, but the children of Belial who have crept in amongst us.

15. ¶ And the wise men among them said, let us choose men who are men of goodness, and let them assemble and consult together, and let them represent our complaints unto our Lord the King, and unto his wise men and his Councellors, and to the elders of the land of Britain; and they did so.

16. And these wise men were chosen to represent the whole of the children of America, and were appointed to meet on the first day of the tenth month at a certain place: even twenty and eight were chosen. (a)

17. ¶ But in the mean time Francis, who ruled over a Great Province in the King's name, assembled together the Sanhedrim of that Province, and he spoke unto them, saying,

18. Men and brethren! Behold I have called you together to consult with you; ye well know that the Decree for the Stamp tribute has been greatly opposed, and that much violence hath been done among you, that the ordinary authority is not sufficient to restrain it.

19. Listen, therefore, I pray, unto me, and ponder my words in your hearts.

20. I say not that the tribute is well or ill placed, but the Decree hath gone forth, and we must submit.

21. For, alas! what availeth opposition to the will of the Decree when those who made it have power to establish the right thereof.

22. Now if you should deny that right, what do you but bring down the heavy vengeance of the Rulers of Britain upon you? and how can you abide in the day of their wrath?

23. Neither will your petition to our Lord the King avail, if you deny the power of his great council over you.

24. But while you refuse this tribute, the calamities that will fall upon you will be great; for without the marked papers and skins of lambs, your ships cannot come in nor go out of your cities, and the courts of justice will be shut, that if a man smiteth you or taketh your garment from you you cannot make him come before the Judges in the gates.

25. And now behold I advise you to restore unto those whose habitations have been torn down, and whose things have been destroyed, that which they have suffered from the violences of the men of Belial.

29. And strive ye to quiet the minds of the people, that they may be obedient unto the tribute until such time as it shall be taken off."

27. And many of the wise men were displeased at that which Francis the Ruler had said unto them.

28. And they assembled together to prepare an answer unto him.

29. But behold the Ruler, hearing thereof, ordered them to seperate themselves until the 23d day of next month.

CHAPTER III.

1. *The elders meet again.* 3. *Their answer to Francis the Ruler.* 22. *The twenty-eight wise men assemble.* 23. *They request the King.* 25. *The men of America refuse to buy ought from the children of Britain.* 32. *The lamentations of the men of London at the tidings thereof.*

1. NOW in the tenth month, and on the twenty-third day of the month, the wise men assembled again, according to the command of Francis the Ruler.

2. And they answered him, saying,

3 ¶ Behold, O Francis the Ruler, we have pondered in our hearts the words that thou spakest unto us on the twenty-fifth day of the last month.

4. And we should have answered unto thee before this day, hadst thou not commanded us to separate and go each man to his dwelling.

5. Think not that we are unmindful of the dangers of us, and our little ones, if we disobey this Decree.

6. Howbeit, we have not that thought, that this evil will be so great as thou feareſt.

7. For if many men have refused to make use of the marked paper, and the marked lambs skins, are we in fault? Behold, we have no power to compel the minds of men.

8. Nay, the Decree itself doth not force men to the use thereof, but only ordaineth, that those who shall be so minded, shall pay the tribute for the mark thereon.

9. Neither do we think, that we shall be unable to bring those who may smite us or take our garments from us, before the rulers in the gates; for, behold, the Decree sayeth, that the papers for those matters shall not be marked.

10. We acknowledge also our duty to our Lord the King, and his rulers under him, and his councellors, and that it behoveth us not to spurn at the authority thereof; but we say, That when our forefathers crossed the mighty ocean of waters to come hither, it was under the faith of certain Decrees which the kings of the children of England granted unto them.

11. And behold they granted unto them, and to their children after them, yea and to their children's children for evermore.

12 That they should have their own Sanhedrim, in which they should be taxed,

13. Therefore, how can we give up the rights of our forefathers?

14. More especially as it appeareth unto us, that the wise men and the elders of Britain wot not that we are poor, and are unable to pay this form of tribute: seeing money is required of us, and we have not wherewithal to pay in gold or in silver.

15. Howbeit, had the elders of Britain demanded the whole of the sum of this tribute of us, and have given permission unto us to have payed in writings to our brethren in Britain, we would certainly have done so?

16. For we love our Lord the King:

17. Moreover, O Francis, the antient laws ordained, that when any man hath ought against his neighbour, that twelve upright men shall be chosen, to judge between our Lord the King and his subject, and to judge between a man and his neighbour.

18. But now, behold, this Decree sayeth, that whosoever shall offend against this tribute, shall not be judged by twelve upright men,

19. But shall be judged by him that hath rule over the men of the sea:

20. How then can we keep the ways of our forefathers?

21. Neither can we restore to those, who have

Stamp act
France — Spain — George Grenville * see the List page 339 — Earl of Bute — Thos. Hutchinson &c
Representatives (a) the Congress V. Gov. Barnard (see his speeches) (b) the Charters (c) Parliament

Vid all these References under their respective Heads in the Index

fuffered from the men of Belial, leſt, peradventure, a time to come, more of the children of riot ſhould again do great violence, and ſay in their hearts, "The Sanhedrim of the province muſt repay it."

22 ¶ Now the wiſe men who were to repreſent the whole of the children of America, even the twenty and eight men, aſſembled together.

23. And they framed together a requeſt unto our Lord the King, and unto the Rulers and Elders of Britain, againſt this Tribute.

24. And they ſent it unto the Great City, even unto London.

25 ¶ But while thoſe things were doing, it came to paſs, that the men of America ſaid one to another,

26. Behold now we have ſheep and we have oxen and aſſes and horſes, yea, and we have corn and wherewithall to eat and drink within ourſelves;

27. And although we have not ſuch cunning workmen to make us fine raiment, and ſuch garments as we were wont to be clad with.

28 Nevertheleſs let us ſpin wool and make us cloth, that we may be covered, from our own flocks and herds.

29. And let us be content with the coarſeneſs thereof:

30. And the merchants and thoſe who did buy and ſell agreed together,

31. That they would not ſend unto Britain for any thing that they ſhould eat or ſhould drink, or that they ſhould put on their backs until the tribute for the Stamps ſhould be taken off, and the decree revoked.

32 ¶ And when theſe tidings came to the men of London; to the merchants and traders thereof, and to the men cunning in working of wool, and of ſilk and of iron,

33. They were exceeding ſorrowful; and they ſaid one to another,

34. Lo! now we ſhall not gain wherewith to feed ourſelves, nor our wives, nor our little ones, ſince the men of America will not buy of us.

35. And their clamour was exceeding great. *

The foregoing was from a London Paper.

BOSTON, May 12.

Extract of a Letter from a North-American, now on the Iſland of Barbados, dated April 4, 1766.

"THE moſt impolitic, unrighteous, and unconſtitutional of all Acts, the STAMP-ACT, ſhines here in it's fulleſt Luſtre, and every Paper by which Property is either obtain'd or ſecur'd, is diſhonour'd with a Mark, the Sight of which would exaſperate to a Degree of Madneſs every Man who is worthy of the Name of a Briton. I muſt confeſs when I firſt landed on this moſt agreeable Iſland, and heard that the Inhabitants had tamely ſubmitted to this Impoſition, I felt myſelf truly *North American*, and was ſo much aſtoniſh'd at their Humility, as to determine not to ſtay among ſuch a ſpiritleſs People longer than I was really obliged to, leſt I ſhould catch the infection, and loſe that Spark of Britiſh Fire which I have the Honor to ſay, kindles to a Flame, whenever any Act is intruded upon us, which it is the Duty due from every Briton to his GOD, as well as his own Conſcience, to rid himſelf of, even at the Expence of his Life.

But as it ever was, and I hope ever will remain an invariable Rule with me, not to condemn any Man or Body of Men unheard; I was led to conſider why the People of this Iſland ſhould ſo far particularize themſelves as to admit the full Execution of an Act which denominated them rather the Slaves, than the Subjects of Great Britain. And I found upon diligent Enquiry, that nothing ſhort of Neceſſity itſelf drove 'em into this Submiſſion. Every Man muſt allow that there is a material Difference between the Man who ſubmits to a Yoke meerly becauſe he is wanting in true manly Spirit to extricate himſelf, and the Man who is obliged to make a Virtue of Neceſſity. The one ought to be deteſted, and the other pitied and aſſiſted. Great Britain is to the Iſland of Barbados, what the Colonies on the Continent are to Great Britain, viz. the Conſumer of its Commodities. It is natural therefore for every Man who has Goods and Effects to diſpoſe of, to look out for the beſt Markets for 'em, and the Place where he can ſell them to the beſt Advantage. It is alſo for the Intereſt of every Poſſeſſor of Commodities for Sale, to keep up the beſt Underſtanding with thoſe People he deals moſt with, in order to encompaſs his End. However mercenary this may appear, yet it is certainly very natural for every Man to purſue his own Intereſt, and to endeavour by all lawful Means to trade to the beſt Advantage. Great Britain takes off immenſe Quantities of Sugar and other Produce of this Iſland; and in return, Barbados largely imports from thence of her Manufactures; but not in ſuch a Degree as the Colonies on the Continent; for there the Balance of Trade is greatly againſt them: Whereas it is greatly in Favour of the Iſland of Barbados; her Imports bearing no Proportion to her Exports. This I acknowledge is but a weaker Argument in Favor of this Iſland; but nevertheleſs, tho' it may be called frivolous by ſome, yet it ought to have its due Weight when all the Arguments are conſidered together. Another Reaſon which induced them thus to ſubmit, is that if they did not, it would be a Matter of very great Indifference to Great Britain, whether ſhe raiſed certain Duties by Way of Stamp, or by Way of Sugar and Produce. And if Great Britain ſhould lay ſuch further Duty on their Produce, in Addition to the enormous Duty which is already laid on them, and in ſuch Proportion as to raiſe as much Money by them as it is probable might be rais'd by the Stamps, it would moſt certainly amount to a Prohibition of their Manufactures, and of Conſequence ruin the whole Iſland. For every Planter is at an immenſe Expence in his Ground, his Sugar Works, and other neceſſary Buildings and Utenſils, to carry on the Manufactures, his Stock of Negroes, Cattle &c &c. which really amount to a great Eſtate, even before they are ſet to Work, to produce one Penny worth of Sugars, &c.

Another Conſideration which induced them to ſuch Submiſſion, is, that as they put forth their whole Strength, and employ every Inch of Ground in the Cultivation of their Commodities, in order to render their Climate and Soil uſeful to themſelves, to Great Britain, and her Siſter Colonies: This it is, therefore, and it is this alone, which puts 'em in a State of ſuch Dependency, as they now are, on Great Britain and the Colonies on the Continent, for their reſpective Commodities: Otherwiſe their mild, genial Climate, and exceeding fruitful Soil, would produce them all the Neceſſaries of Life; and as it is, it produces all the Superfluities of the Table. If therefore, they did not ſubmit, even to an unconſtitutional *STAMP-ACT*, how eaſy would it be for Great Britain to order one or more Ships of War to lay off in their Bays, and cruize round the Iſland, and cut off all Communications from the Step mother Country and the Continent; and poſſibly lay in aſhes all their Towns and Plantations bordering on the Sea? and pray what is then to become of them? I know very well the Anſwer many of my Countrymen will make. *STARVE! STARVE!* Had we not better die, than loſe our Liberty? Had we not better be depriv'd of every Thing, than our Liberty? To which, with great Moderation, I anſwer, *Yes*; and add, that Life is but a ſecond conſideration, where Liberty is in Queſtion. But is it not very eaſy for a Man to bid Defiance to Famine, when he has his own Houſes well ſtored with Proviſions of all Kinds, for the Support of himſelf and Family, for Life? How widely different is the Caſe with thoſe who are in a State of Dependence? This in Fact is the Caſe with the Iſland of Barbadoes, for the Reaſons above ſhewn: But as to the Colonies on the Continent, they enjoy the Poſſeſſion of every Soil and Climate, that the habitable, and uninhabitable World can boaſt, and conſequently can command whatever even the Earth itſelf can produce, and in what Quantities their own Induſtry will pleaſe to afford them: Not ſo with an Iſland which meaſures in Circumference only 14 by 29 Miles: They cannot exert themſelves as a Continent of ſuch an immenſe Extent as that of America, and peopled by ſo many Millions, becauſe they have not the Strength. They have vaſt Numbers of Mouths on the Iſland of Barbados, which call for their daily Food, and at all Events muſt be fed; otherwiſe Hunger drives 'em to downright Inſurrection and Rebellion: And ſhould they give up their Manufactures to the Raiſing of Proviſions, in order to ſatisfy their preſent Neceſſities; this would moſt aſſuredly ruin 'em both for the preſent, and future with Regard to the Staple of the Country, when public Affairs wore a more benign and conſtitutional Aſpect.

This would certainly be a moſt imprudent and impolitic Scheme, both for themſelves, their Step-Mother Country, and Siſter Colonies, and ſuch as the moſt enthuſiaſtic, rigid Briton, and warmeſt Advocates for Liberty could not in Reaſon expect, eſpecially when they are told that the Inhabitants of Barbados hope by more mild and gentle Methods to obtain a Repeal of the Act; which leads me to conſider in the next Place how the Inhabitants of this Iſland both in their publick as well as their private Capacities ſtand affected with Relation to the Act itſelf abſtractedly conſidered. And I aver that upon the moſt careful Obſervation I could make, they are in every Reſpect Britons, and have as high, and as warm Sentiments of the invaluable Bleſſings of Liberty, and the Engliſh Conſtitution, as we on the Continent; and rather more ſo, as they have felt & are now thro' Neceſſity feeling, the terrible Effects of arbitrary Power. For altho' they have not vented their Indignation with open acts of Violence, yet they are as truly ſenſible of the more than unhappy Situation they are in as their Fellow Subjects are upon the Continent; and mourn in as pathetic a Manner their expiring Liberty; and to a Man bear their Teſtimony againſt not only the injudicious Act itſelf, but the infamous Author of it, who would ſacrifice to his own Caprice and Importance to the Britiſh Parliament the Conſtitution of his Country, and Affection of ſo many Millions of People as inhabit the vaſt Continent and Iſlands of America. The Legiſlative Body of this Iſland have very deeply felt the Wound, and have Remonſtrated Home in the moſt moving Terms againſt the unrighteous Act, and given the ſtricteſt Orders and Directions to their Agent to join the other Agents, and with them ſtrenuouſly to urge a Repeal. What more can they do? It may poſſibly be objected by ſome, why did they not oppoſe at firſt? why did they not moſt openly bear their Teſtimony againſt the Act? I anſwer, they did as far as Words and Expoſtulations could extend. If it is meant, why did they not oppoſe by Force, and that they ſhould have given a Specimen of their deteſtation of the Act by open Violence, I think with Submiſſion that the Inhabitants ſhow'd great Judgment and Prudence in not beginning a Matter their own good Senſe dictated to them they could by no Means go through with. But it may be ſaid, that they ſhow'd a manly, ſpirited, and truly Britiſh Oppoſition to arbitrary Power at St. Chriſtophers, and ſurely they might at Barbados, if they had not been greatly wanting in Spirit. To which I anſwer, That every State and People are the beſt Judges what they can do, and what they cannot do. The Inhabitants of the Iſland of Barbados knows their own Weakneſs, and therefore wiſely ſubmitted to what they could by no Means prevent.

I would therefore ſubmit it even to the greateſt Enthuſiaſt for Liberty that ever adorned the Britiſh Dominions, whether theſe Arguments (being maturely weigh'd and conſider'd) will not greatly if not totally exculpate the Submiſſion of the Inhabitants of the Iſland of Barbados to this Stamp Act from the Odium which has been caſt on them, and reſtore to them that great and good Name they are now ſo juſtly entitled to, and which they have hitherto ſuſtain'd, and which has for want of due Conſideration been taken from them, I mean that of Britiſh Subjects, and Poſſeſſors of the true Britiſh Spirit. *vide pa. 410*

IMPORTED from LONDON,

By Hunt and Torrey,

And to be Sold by them at their Shop in Queen-Street, BOSTON,

A great Variety of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following Articles, viz.

Pink, green and brown Ducapes, Green, ſtriped, Crow coloured and black Luteſtrings, Brown & changeable Mantua Silks, Light blue Sattin and Grogram, blue and black Taffaties, narrow and broad Perſians, white Sarſnet and Tabby; pink purple, blue and black figured Mode; narrow and wide black Alamode; black and white Cotgut and Gauze; ſtriped Ginghams; plain and mixed Bengals; Callicoes, Chinces, Sattin Hats and Bonnets, Broad cloths, German Serges, Bever Coatings, Ratteens, corded Druggets, Duroys, Shalloons, Tamwies, Callamancoes, Camblets, Cotton Hollands, cotton and Linnen Checks, Iriſh Hollands, Garlets, Dowlas, Diapers, Huſe, worſted Pieces for Waiſtcoats and Breeches, Fuſtians, Thickſetts, Buttons and Twiſt, Wig Ribbons and Silk, &c—&c.

☞ WHEREAS the Time of their Partnerſhip is near Expiring, they are determined to ſell their Goods much lower than uſual: and all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to pay their Balances as ſoon as poſſible.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Hewes,

At Store No 8, on the Long Wharff;

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklingburghs and Oznabrigs, Codlines, beſt Cable laid Mackrel Lines, Hooks, Cheſhire Cheeſe, new ſplit Peas by the Caſk or Buſhel——Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure and well made; Fyal Wine by the Pipe; Ship Colours, Nails, Oakum, &c.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable *Foſter Hutchinſon* Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of *Elizabeth Ridgway*, late of *Boſton*, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent. Give Notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Hubbart*, in King ſtreet, *Boſton*, on the third Tueſday in this and the five following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P.M. *May* 10, 1766.

To be Sold, a large double Houſe and Land, with four Rooms on a Floor, beſides a Shop, it is ſituated in Fiſh-ſtreet, a very good Place for Buſineſs, very convenient for two Families, is in good Repair and will Rent for £.300 O. T. a Year, which is about Nine per Cent. A Farm in the County within 30 Miles of *Boſton*, will anſwer for Pay; or half Money half Goods, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

* Continued Pa 418 ‖ The Congreſs ✻ ſee the Petitions ooooooooooo vide y Act pa: 53

A vide pa. 294

Vide the Reference in the Margin under their Reſpective Head in y Index

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

On Tuesday Evening the Gentlemen of the LAW, and other Publick OFFICERS, met here, and unanimously determined immediately to proceed to Business; and the OFFICES are now all open

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 26

" Doctor Franklin, as one thoroughly acquainted with the Colonies, when at the Bar of the House of Commons, pawned his Credit to Parliament, that all would be composed and quieted in America, as soon as they heard that the Stamp Act was repealed, and their Grievances in Commerce and Currency redressed; and that this Country will, on all future Occasions, find them faithful, dutiful and loving Subjects "

☞ The MERCHANTS and TRADERS of this City, having long experienced many Inconveniences attending our Commerce, from the uncertain Rate at which HALF JOHANNESES have been heretofore current among us; to remedy which, for the future, they have agreed, that in all Payments they will take them at THREE POUNDS each, which is equal to EIGHT DOLLARS, the Rate they now pass at in most of the other Colonies.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb 14 1766.

" HOW precari us is the Fate of Nations; how unstable our precarious Privileges; how narrow our late Escape from utter Ruin, and everlasting Destruction as an Empire: It is the opinion of every Man that had not a PITT liv'd, we must have totter'd to the Ground, for all our other Friends of Liberty would have been too weak to stand the Torrents of Corruption Prejudice, and Ignorance, which they are obliged to fight against; but this glorious Man, stimulated by the Love of Justice and Love of Liberty, when our Cause was despeorte and unfashionable, when no other Person dare espouse it, this Man (suffer me to say, this guardian Angel of our Country) stood forth and alone did not blush to be our Advocate; he told his Countrymen in full Assembly, they had abused their Power by exerting it over a brave and free People, who deserved better Treatment: He, without Ceremony or reserve, declared the Stamp Act unjust, unreasonable, and highly oppressive in its Nature, and must be attended with the worst of Consequences: He declared, his Brother Mr Greenville, had never done one Thing in all his Administration that was any ways material, but what was directly contrary to the true Interest of Great Britain; that he should have had a mean Opinion of the Americans, had they submitted to such unconstitutional Taxes; and for two or three Hours thus supported our sinking dying Cause, to the Astonishment of Friends and Enemies. ‖ Was it not nobly done thus to despise royal Favour, Popularity, Friends, Favourites, Relations and Parties; grapple with a Disease which has well nigh sap'd his Constitution; spend so many Days and painful Hours; suffer himself to be baited, bullied, and buffeted by insulting Adversaries, that he might once more save us from fell Destruction? In short he was *the great Roman Orator! the honest English Senator, and the American Enthusiast*, all in one, for Cicero could not exceed him in Eloquence; *Hampden in Integrity and Coolness, or the warmest American in love of LIBERTY.*"

BOSTON, May 12.

We are informed from London, that on the 20th of February last, JOHN WINTHROP, Esq; Hollisian Professor of the Mathematicks and Philosophy, at Cambridge, New England, was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Last Thursday Evening was married here, Mr. *Caleb Blanchard*, Merchant, to Miss *Mary Bruce*, eldest Daughter of Capt. *James Bruce* of this Town: A young Lady possessed of all those Virtues which are requisite to make the Marriage State happy & agreeable.

Last Saturday Capt. Ward arrived at Salem from St. Eustatia, who ten Days before spoke a Vessel from London bound to New York or Philadelphia, who inform'd him that he left London the 30th of March, and had been 30 Days at Sea, and that the Stamp-Act was totally REPEALED.

We are credibly informed, there has been made in the Town of Goshen (in Connecticut Colony) since the 20th of February last, from the Sap of Maple Trees, Thirty Thousand wt. of Sugar, which is sold currently at the Rate of 8 Dollars per 100 wt. Three Persons, in Six Weeks made 16,00 wt. of the like Kind of Sugar in Norfolk.

At the General Election of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island, held at Newport on Wednesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen; *viz.*

The Hon. *Samuel Ward*, Esq; Governor.

The Hon. *Elisha Brown*, Esq; Dep. Governor.

Nicholas Easton, Gideon Wanton, jun. Thomas Owens, Stephen Rawson, John Jepson, Nathaniel Searle, John Burton, George Nichols, Hezekiah Babcock, and *Othniel Gorton*, Esquires, Assistants.

Henry Ward, Esq; Secretary.

Oliver Arnold, Esq; Attorney General.

Joseph Clarke, Esq; General Treasurer.

At the Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town on Tuesday last, for the Choice of Persons to represent them in the Great and General Court or Assembly for the Province the ensuing Year, &c. the Number of Voters were 746.

The Votes were as follow,

For The Hon. *James Otis, Esq;*	642
Thomas Cushing, Esq;	676
Mr. Samuel Adams	691
John Hancock, Esq;	437
John Rowe, Esq;	309
John Ruddock, Esq;	83

Whereupon the four Gentlemen first named were declared duly elected.

Previous to the Meeting Mr. *Thomas Gray*, who had been one of the Representatives for two Years past, sent out the following Billet, viz.

" Mr. GRAY *acknowledges himself obliged to the Gentlemen who conceived* so favourable an Opinion of him as to give their Votes for his being a Representative of the Town the two Years past; and as he finds 'tis more than probable that some of them may intend him the like Honor the coming Election, he begs Leave to inform them, that tho' it gives him Pain when he cannot fall in with the Views even of a single Person, yet, for various Reasons, he finds it absolutely necessary for him to decline a Service that many of his Friends seem desirous of putting him to; this makes his present Situation vastly unhappy—He nevertheless hopes they will still favor him by turning their Thoughts to some other Person, especially as by doing so they may at least as well, if not better, serve their Country at the same Time.*"

* Thro' Hurry, on Monday last, the Printers of the above Notification inserted the Word *continue*, instead of *conceived*, which the Readers thereof are desired to correct.

After the above Choice the Thanks of the Town was unanimously voted to be given Mr. *Thomas Gray*, for his Services as a Representative the two Years past.

The Hon. *James Otis*, Esq; was chosen Moderator of the Meeting, when sundry Affairs were acted upon, and a Committee chosen to draw up Instructions to be given the Representatives of the Town, who are to Report at the Adjournment of the Meeting, which is to be on Monday the 26th Current.

At the same Meeting Mr. *Otis* communicated a very polite Letter from the *Right Honorable HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY*, Esq; one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, signifying his kind Acceptance of the Address of Thanks from this Metropolis, on Occasion of his noble, generous and patriotic Speech, made the last Session of Parliament in favour of the British Colonies.

Mr. *Otis* at the same Time communicated a Letter of the like purport from the *Honorable Col. BARRE.**

Joshua Blanchard,

Hath Imported from London, *by Capt.* Jacobson, *and sells at his Shop on Dock Square, by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices for Cash;*

Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves; a large Assortment of Silks, with a general Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.

N. B. Paper for Rooms very cheap.

West-India RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel, to be Sold: Inquire of *Lewis Gray*, at Store No. 1, *Butler's* Row, near the Market.

All Persons indebted to *Zachariah Johonnot*, on BOOK, NOTE or BOND, are desired to make speedy Payment to prevent being sued at July Court.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Appartment fit for an Office—Likewise a good Wine Celler, opposite the British Coffee House; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be sold, about one Hundred Hogsheads of *Saltertuda* SALT—Also a House Lott, and Lott for a Shop, fronting on two Streets, near Oliver's Bridge; Inquire of *David Jeffries.*

THIS is to inform the Customers of the late Mr. *John Brewster*, and others, that the same Business of Groceries and Chocolate is carried on at said House as usual, by *Sarah Farmer*, his Daughter, where those that will favor her with their Custom may depend upon good Usage.

A Quantity of the best Live Geese Feathers, to be Sold cheap for Cash; inquire of Capt. *Thomas Harding* of *Charlestown.*

408 For *BRISTOL*,

The Brigantine *Squirrel, John Smith*, Master, now lying at *Alline's* T.—Having two thirds of her Cargo engaged, will sail with all convenient Speed: For Freight or Passage apply to *Samuel Hughes*, in King-Street:

WHO has to SELL,

A SLOOP about 75 Tons.

Also, English, Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Osnabrigs, Russia Diaper and Sheeting, Dutch Yarns, Irish Linnens, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Twine, Juok, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, Nails, Sieve bottoms, Tinn Glasses, Vials, Grindstones, Pipes, Peas, White Lead, Crates of Earthen Ware, Hemp, Florence Oil, Mehogany Plank and Logs, Cotton Wool, Starch, and Printing Ink.

Newport, May 9. 1766.

Whereas on Tuesday Night last there was stolen out of the House of Elisha Brown *at* Providence, *a large Silver Tankard, marked* E. M. B. *weighing about 44 Ounces.*—THESE are to desire all Goldsmiths and others, to stop the same, if offer'd for Sale; and they are also desired, if any Quantity of Plate melted or beat up comes to their Knowledge, which they have any Reason to suspect to have been stolen, to give the Subscriber immediate Notice of it. Any Person discovering the Thief, so that he may be convicted, or the Tankard recovered, shall receive a Reward of *Fifteen Dollars.* ELISHA BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Whitneys, Cambletts, Tammies Irish Hollands, Checks, Bed-Tickens Chints, figur'd Cottons, Lawns, Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Stone Buckles, Buttons, Seals, &c. &c. some Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square; Next Toesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings;

3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Irish Linnen, 3 4, 7-8, 4 qr. and 6 qr. Checks Bedtic, strip'd Hollands, printed Cottons, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, Writing Paper, Looking-Glasses, Pictures under Glass, Stock Locks, Mahogany Tables and Desks, black Walnut ditto, Beds, Sacking Bottom Bedstead, Chairs, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. A black Silk Sack & Coat, Silver Watches, Floor Carpets, at private Sale.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings.

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Checks Irish Linnens, Sheeting, Check Handkerchiefs and Shirts, Mens Shoes and Hatts, Silk Jacket & Breeches Patterns, Silk Hose, Gold and Silver Lace, Watches, Caulking Irons, Cuttoes, Gimblets, &c. &c. a Buro, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Mehogany Tables, Pictures, &c. &c.

☞ To be sold at private Sale, the Books, Instruments and Medicines of a practising Physician.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Butler from Connecticut; Parker and Whitmarsh from Philadelphia; Simpson from South Carolina; Rollins from Salteruda; Patten from Barbadoes; McLellan from Antigua; Rogers from Halifax; Dickey and Whitty from Nova-Scotia; and Allen from Swanzey.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Rogers for Halifax; Oakes for Louisbourg; Skimmer for Europe; Parker for Philadelphia; Pierpont for Grenades; Hodgkins for West-Indies; and Calef for LONDON.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last,

Eight Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week,*

Monday,	15 m after 2	Friday,	17 m after 5
Tuesday,	0 m after 3	Saturday,	0 m after 6
Wednesday,	48 m after 3	Lord's day,	15 m after 6
Thursday,	27 m after 4	D First Q. 10 Day.	7 Ev.

‖ *See his Speech page 403.* § *vide page 421.* * *vide page 379* [redacted] *vide Speech page 96.* ∧ *Vide page 198.* ∘∘∘ *vide the Ad. page 53.*

Imported in the laſt Ships from *London*, and to be ſold

By John Gore, jun.

At his Shop lately improved by Mr *Collſon*, oppoſite *LIBERTY TREE*, *Boſton*, by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh;

Scarlet, drab and mix'd broad cloths	Iriſh Linnens
drab and blue ſerges	7 8 & yard whide cotton
London & Briſtol ſhalloons	checks, Apron ditto
tammies, durants	dark fuſtians
callicoes, printed linnens	nankeens. damaſcus
blue and white ſtript cotton holland,	black taffaties
dark ditto. baize	black ſattin
plain and maſqueraded bengals	pink and blue perſians
ſilk handkerchiefs	check handkerchiefs
black Barcelona cravats	figured ditto
callamancoes	Mens Womens and Childrens worſted hoſe
black everlaſtings	plain and ſprigg'd gauzes
white jeans	lawns duroys
black ſilk mitts	Ruſſia diaper
white ditto	yellow holland
chip bonnets and hatts	brown & white buckram
black breeches pieces	A neat aſſortment of new
Womens lamb mitts	faſhion ribbons
London and ſhoe quality	plain ditto ſilver ditto
ſilk knee garters	ſilk twiſt
white trolly & bone lace	Death head buttons
black ditto	yellow metal ditto
ebony, bone & bambo fans	black white and coloured ſewing ſilk
	needles, pins, &c &c.

At the ſame Place may be had choice French Indigo.

The beſt of Lynn made Shoes.

N. B. Said *Gore* has to Lett Part of the Houſe adjoining his Shop.

To be Sold at *Marblehead*, a

Schooner about 70 Tons Burthen Inquire of *Thomas Martin*, or Capt. *William Coles* of ſaid *Marblehead*.

To be Lett, a Houſe pleaſantly

ſituated at the South Part of the Town, with a good Chaiſe Houſe, Stable and Garden, containing the beſt of Engliſh Fruit, and every other Accommodation, ſuitable for a Gentleman. Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold or Lett, a handſome

large Brick Dwelling Houſe, in Fiſh-Street, with a large handſome Garden, &c. Inquire of *John Savage*, at Store No. 13 on the Long Wharff—where it may be had on eaſy Terms.

To be Let, a Bakehouſe at New-

Boſton, with good Accommodations, belonging to the Eſtate of *Edward Vaill*; inquire of Edes & Gill.

STray'd or ſtolen from Mr. *Thomas Pattin*'s Door at *Watertown*, laſt Friday Evening, a ſmall Bay Mare, about 13 or 14 Hands high, branded with a W on the left Shoulder, heavy with Fold, Paces & Trots well, and ſhod all round; ſhe had on an old Ruſſett Saddle, and almoſt new Bridle. Whoever takes her up, and will bring her to the Subſcriber, in *Lexington*, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble——If ſtolen, and the Thief bro't to Juſtice, ſhall have an ample Reward by me *THADDEUS BOWMAN.*

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. John Brewſter, *late of* Boſton, *deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with* Thomas Tyler, *and* Joſeph Gardner, *Eſqrs; Mr.* Jonathan Brown, *or Mr.* John Brewſter, *Executors to ſaid Eſtate.*

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 18, 1766.

Made his Eſcape, laſt Night, out

of the Goal of this City; *WILLIAM CAIRNS*, a Native of *Ireland*; a luſty Man, about Thirty Years of Age, ſix Feet two Inches high, much pitted with the Small Pox: He is a Perſon of good Addreſs, and inſinuating Behaviour; it is uncertain what Cloaths he may have on, as he has a variety with him.

☞ WHOEVER takes up the ſaid *Cairns*, and brings him to the Jail of this City, ſhall receive a Reward of *FIFTY POUNDS*, and reaſonable Charges from WILLIAM PARR, *Sheriff.*

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be gone in Company with one *William Crawford*, a Man of about Thirty Years of Age, much Pock marked, a large Noſe, with a ſickly Look, and wears black Cloaths; and that one of them rode a light grey Horſe, near 15 Hands high, very lively; the other a dark Bay Mare, with a ſwitch Tail, 14 and a half Hands high, ſome white Saddle-Spots on her Back, and paces altogether.

Now in the PRESS, 409

And will be ſpeedily Publiſhed, for the general Benefit of the North American Colonies,

AN ABSTRACT of the

moſt uſeful and intereſting Parts of a late TREATISE on HEMP, tranſlated from the *French* of *Monſieur Marcandier*, and inſcribed by the Editor at London, to the Society for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; being much recommended, as it affords ſingular Encouragement to the Growers and Manufacturers of HEMP, from Modern Experiments made in Europe, in a Method (not heretofore in Practice) of preparing that valuable Material for its various Applications, to the Uſe of Mankind; with ſome Obſervations upon the Expediency and Utility of the Method.

N. B. In Purſuance of the Directions in the ſaid Treatiſe, ſome correſponding Experiments have been already made here, very much to the Satisfaction of thoſe Perſons who have ſeen the Effects.

This is to acquaint the Gentle-

men and Ladies, That *PAUL SYNDER*, lately arrived from *London*, makes Mens Wearing Apparel, laced or plain; Parſons Gowns Robes and Coſſacks; Ladies Riding Habits, Sacks and Stiff bodied Coats; all performed in the neweſt Faſhion, after the Engliſh Taſte, and French Mode. He is to be ſpoke with any Hour of the Day, at Captain *Tripes*, in Four Street *Boſton*.

IMPORTED from LONDON, and to be Sold

By John Symmes,

Near the Golden Ball, Boſton, viz.

BEST neat Shoe & Knee Chapes, round brilliant Button ſtones, round & ſquare cypher ditto, brilliant & cypher Earing ditto, brilliant and cypher Ring ſtones, Ring ſparks, motto Chriſtials, beſt ruby & white Foyle, Buckle Bruſhes; rough, baſtard & ſmooth Files braſs riveting Wire, Iron binding Wire, black lead Pots, Cruiſables, Borax, &c. &c. Cheap for Caſh.——N. B. All Sorts of Goldſmith's and Jeweller's Work done in the neateſt Manner at ſaid Shop.

Imported in Captain *Jacobſon* from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by

William Wingfield,

At his Shop in Union-Street, oppoſite the Conduit, *BOSTON*, viz.

BROWN Ducaps, Brocades, green blue & roſe coloured Engliſh Damaſks, a great Variety of Luteſtrings, Cap Laces, Chinces & Callicoes; Ivory and Leather Mount Fanns, beſt French & common Neeklaces, blue, white, crimſon, black & murray Sattins, Womens beſt white & black open work ſilk Gloves, black & coloured ſilk Mitts, fine white and black Catgutt, Cambricks and Lawns, Apron width and Yard wide Book Muſlin, black Crimſon and blue Cardinal Silks, Sewing Silks of all Colours, Broglioes; brocaded Shoes & Clogs, black & blue Sattin Shoes, black, green & yellow Taffitys, blue & black Paduſoys, pink & murray Mantua Silk, beſt ſcarlett & crimſon Snale, a Variety of Ribbons, ſeveral Sett of the beſt Pencil'd Chaney, black Laces, Trolley Laces, & a great Variety of other Goods, ſutiable for all Seaſons, &c.

Juſt Imported from LONDON,

And to be Sold

By James Doyle,

In Fore-ſtreet, at the Bottom of Old-North Meeting Houſe Lane, BOSTON.

ALL Sorts of Cloaths, Ready-made, of the beſt Cloths and neweſt Faſhion. Alſo all Sorts of Sailor's Cloaths, where Country Chapmen and others may be ſuited by Wholeſale or Retail, at the loweſt Prices and beſt Manner.

Likewiſe, Fine Broad Cloaths, fine Iriſh Cloaths, and Cotton Checks, with ſundry other Goods not mentioned.

N. B. The above Goods will be Sold at prime Coſt, for the Sake of ready Money only.

To be Sold cheap for Caſh, choice

Barbados SUGAR and RUM, on board the Brig. *Nelly*, *James Ayres*, Maſter, lying at the Back of Store No. 19 on the Long-Wharff.

A wet Nurſe with a good young

Breaſt of Milk, can be well Recommended, would go into a Gentelman's Family to ſuckle, enquire of Edes & Gill.

Robert Gould,

Hereby acquaints his Cuſtomers, and others, That he has juſt imported from *London* in the Ship *Boſcawen*, Capt. *Jacobſon*, a general aſſortment of European Goods; and to be Sold at his Store in Back Street, near the Mill-Bridge, *viz.*

Pompadour, claret, cinnamon, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue and other coloured broad cloths, new marble cloths, german ſerges, half thicks, frizes, drapery braize, white flannels, ſtript ſwanſkins, embos'd ſerges, tammies, ſhalloons, callimancoes, worſted damaſks, water'd grograms, plain ſtript and figured camblets, brocaded Queen ſtuffs, double allopeens, Venetian poplins, ſagathees, duroys, pillow'd fuſtians, thickſets, a good aſſortment of beſt 3 4. & 7 8 Lloyd's garlix, iriſh linnens dowlaſs oznabrigs and ticklinburg, 3-4 & 7-8 linen checks, 7-8, 4-4 & 5-4 cotton checks, 6 4 & 8 4 diaper and damask table cloths, 10 4 damask ditto with napkins, a good aſſortment of callicoes, chints, patches and printed linnens; plain clear lawns, flowered lawns, cambricks, muſlin, ſilk and muſlin gauze, white and black catgut, piſtol lawns, peeling ſattin, figured mode, black and crimſon plain and ſprig'd ſattin, rich plain white ſattin, ſtrip'd and flowered luteſtrings, white ſarſnet, black taffaties, alamode and other plain and figured ſilks, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, black ſilk cravats, Balladine ſewing ſilks, faſhionable ribbons and fans, white and black lace, ſnail and blown lace, fancy trimmings & ſpotted ermine, crewels, Mens and Womens buckrams, white and coloured threads, mens and womens hoſe, pins, needles, gartering, &c. &c — *Where may be had.*— Beſt Bohea Tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, new South Carolina Rice, beſt French Indigo, Stone and Delph Ware, beſt Virginia Tobacco by the Cask, Geeſe and Hen Feathers, Welſh Ale by the Cask, and beſt Swanſey Smith's Coal.

A large KEY was dropt laſt Sa-

turday Night; whoever has taken it up, is deſired to leave it at Edes & Gill's Printing Office this Day.

Imported in the laſt Ships from *London*,

And to be Sold cheap for Caſh, by

Ame & Elizabeth Cuming,

At their Shop oppoſite to the Old Brick Meeting-Houſe in Cornhill, BOSTON.

A Freſh Aſſortment of Millenary Ware, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe and Land,

convenient for two Families, and well ſituated for Shopkeeping, near the Mill-Bridge. For further Particulars, inquire of *G. B. Gedney*, at his Shop adjoining the Draw-Bridge.

To be Hired, or Sold,

A ſmall Schooner, burthen 18

Tons, newly Graved, good Sails & Rigging, Anchors and Cables, now lying at Capt. *Newell*'s Wharff. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. *John Malony*, at the Head of Wing's-Lane, or of the Printers.

Turpentine,

ALSO Pitch and Tarr, Cod and Mackrel Hooks, Lines and Leads, to be ſold at the Impoſt-Office, where may be had, Ship Chandler's Stores of all Kinds, on reaſonable Terms.

To be Sold on Tueſday the Third

Day of *June* next, at Public Vendue.—The whole of the Real Eſtate, with its Appurtenances, of Mr. *William Antram* of *Providence*—and conſiſts of one Lot of Land lying in the compact Part of ſaid *Providence*, a little to the Northward of the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, with a good Wharff and a large commodious Dwelling-Houſe ſtanding thereon. And alſo two other Lots of Land a little to the Southward of ſaid Baptiſt Meeting Houſe with a large convenient Wharf, Dwelling Houſe, Diſtill Houſe with two Stills, one containing near Six Hundred Gallons, the other about 130, with Worms, Worm Tubs, and other Utenſils neceſſary for carrying on the Diſtilling Buſineſs.—— Likewiſe a Dwelling Houſe and three Store Houſes on ſaid Lotts. The Sale to begin at Two of the Clock Afternoon. Conditions of Sale to be ſeen at the Time of Sale.

George Jackſon,
Samuel Nightingale, } Aſſignees
James Angell,

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.